### FREE RELIGION.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES AT HORTICUL-TURAL HALL, BOSTON-OPENING LECTURE BY THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM-THE BE-LIEFS OF THE UNBELIEVERS.

Boston, Jan. 8.—It will be considered matter for congratulation or for dismay, according to the creed of the reader, that the third series of Horticultural Hall Sunday afternoon discourses opens under yet more brilliant auspices than either of the preceding ones. The list of speakers is noticeably strong, and the tickets have sold with unusual rapidity. It has become very generally understood that this course represents the most advanced thought of the time from a radical standpoint. Eager audiences go not in vain into the waste and howling wilderness outside the peaceful Canaan of Orthodoxy-they hear a voice utteriog strange things, and what they see is no reed shaken by the wind. We shall not be likely, this Winter, to cou plain of monotony with Mr. Frotbingham to speak for the unbelievers, to whom creed is of small moment, and whose faith is swallowed up in works; with Mary Grew, the only woman on the list of speakers, to follow with a plea for Christianity pure and simple; with Francis Ab bott, a born combatant, as the historian of the Civil War in Free Beligion; and with Professor Fiske of Harvard to expound the no-religion of Auguste Comte. Beside these extremes, various different shades of belief or unbe lief will be represented; and the worst enemies of this movement will give those who are engaged in it credit for honest and fearless utterance of their convictions.

The opening lecture, delivered this afternoon, was by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, loaned to us from New York for the occasion. His large audience was drawn from the thinking and cultured men and women of Boston. Many came to criticisc, not a few to condemn, more yet to investigate, but all to listen; and, indeed, Mr. Prothingham's audiences are always very sure to do the latter. He is an exotic in New-York, among you but not of you; for, not alone was he Boston bred, but he is a true Bostonian in his mental and moral constitution, Mr. Frothingham is a man to whom only the favored few draw very near. He sways his audiences, indeed, at his will, holds them spell-bound by his glittering eloquence, but he speaks from his own intellect to theirs, and domi nates their reason rather than melts their hearts. His lance is keen, but polished as keen—his diction is as faultless as his manners-and, take him all in all, he is a

champion in whom any cause might glory.

His subject this afternoon was—"The Beliefs of the Unbelievers: The Faiths of the Initials." In a book written 30 years ago one finds a description of a horrid descri occupying hundreds of square miles of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Th picture of this desolate waste, with its unsightly and repulsive vegetable growths, its swarming locusts (on which the Mississippi hawk swooped and fed), its venom-ous and enormous snakes, is a thing to bount the reader's dreams. But now through this region the Paci Be railroad runs, and one steams away through the golden, far-off West, looking vainly from rear platforms of cars or this land of darkness and the shadow of death, and finding instead a region capable of supporting an immense agricultural population, the future site of pleasures. nt homes. Similar accounts have been handed down to us of intellectual and moral deserts in Europe and elsewhere—deserts covered with the prickly thorns of disbelief, infested with deadly serpents, awful with the dark flapping of demoniac wing-Such a district the Roman Empire before the coming of Christ was long supposed to have been; and it is the more liberal scholarship of our own generation which has shown it to us in fairer colors-taught us that then and there, even men hoped, and trusted, and prayed, and believed, and endeavored, and attained-that the Empire had something to bestow on Christianity, as well as Christianity on the Empire-that the time and State were neither worse nor better than they should een, but lay directly in the track of historic progress. In like manner a beam or two of illumination may well be thrown into the dreaded shadow-land of so called Infidelity, by bringing to the light of day the Beliefs of the Unbelievers. With the worst side of infidelity the church-going world is familiar enough. It will be allowable, to-day, to present the best side of it. But nothing shall be unfairly extenuated or exaggerated, since the only thing worth our having is the truth.

In every age of Christendom there have been men whom the Church named infidels, and thrust down into the lowest abyse of moral reprobation. The oldest of these are almost forgotten by this time, and the only ones now actively anathematized have lived within the last 100 years, and owe the blackness of their reputation to their assaults on superstitions still powerful. The names of Chubb, Shaftsbury, Bolingbroke, and others of their day, if seldem mentioned are uttered, when spoken at all, with scorn and horror. The names of Voltaire and ears have heard. The memory of Thomas Paine is still a stench in righteous nostrils. Disbelievers these men were-it is their title to immortality. They made short work of creed and catechism, of sacrament and priest, of miracle and revelation, of authoritative dogmas and iging Gods. But after their fashion, they were great in the interest of Faith they denied. They were in search of the Truth, and supposed themselves to be removing a rabbish-pile to reach it.
Toland, whose "Christianity not Mysterious" was
condemned to the flames by the Irish Parliament, while
the author field for redection to Encland, professed him.

althorizing pity of a Father. the author fled for protection to England, professed himself sincerely attached to the pure religion of Jesu anxious to exhibit it free from the corruptions of after times. So Thomas Paine wrote his "Age of Reason" as a check to the professors of French Atheism. One author in 1546 cuumerates 180 "flagrant heresies," one of which was: "That we may walk with God as well as the patriarchs." These unbeliefs were born of the spirit of the age. It was a time of terrible shakings. The ax had fallen the neck of a king, and the halberd had smitten the impres of the saints. Scarcely an authority stood fast, and not one was unchallenged. The Infidels felt this spirit first. Fidelity to its call was their faith. They believed in the sovereignty of reason, the rights of the in-dividual conscience. They had that faith in human nature which is the falth of faiths. It is a faith hard to hold; and these infidels found it so in their time. If one thing is clear it is that faith is large in proportion, as it dares to put things to the proof. Fear and laziness can accept beliefs. Only trust and courage will question To reject consecrated opinions demands a consecrated mind. The moving impulse to such rejection is faith; faith in reason; faith in the mind's ability to attain truth. The great skeptic must be a great believer. None have so magnificently affirmed as those who have andaciously denied.

The beliefs of the Unbelievers, being fundamental, are few. The creed of the Infidel is short, but few nobler words have been written than some of the utterances of Shaftsbury, Bolingbroke, and other English Infidels. French Intidelity was of a different pattern, for it was born of different experiences. Besides the worship of reason and the search for truth, it was a flery and possionate protest against injustice. There was no freedom in the France of Voltaire's time. Almost every French writer of that epoch, whose writings have survived the age in which they were produced, suffered fine or imprisonment, or the suppression of his works. Voltaire was again and again imprisoned. Rousseau was exiled, and his works publicly burned. The whole intellect of France thus thwarted, insulted, goaded to madness, rose in insurrection against the Government. But the only hopeful way of assailing Government was to assail the Church. Religion was weak in comparison with royalty. Divinity hedged the king but not the priest. The clergy had greatly degenerated in character, and had forfeited by their hypocrisy the respect even of the immoral. Thus the Church offered the first point to the attack of the outraged genius of France. That attack was too headlong and furious; the Church recovered from it and heaped infamy on the names of its enemies. But that offal-heap is disappearing, and we see now that even these sinners lived and died in the faith. Their courage was kindled at the sion of Lincoln's death, they were obliged to transmit upper and not the nether fires. The love of truth and of the document through four messengers, the last not humanity constrained them, and their focs were dogmatism and superstition. One cannot do justice to the faith of these men by a bare enumeration of their religious opinions; but it is interesting to know that Voltaire belived in a personal God, and trusted in immortality. Sentences, written in heart's blood, all through his pages, attest the fact that this terrible infidel had a soul of faith great enough to save him-a soul of revolution, but of regeneration as well. Even the atheism of Diderot was the protest of a glowing heart
ment, no Liberal could have lived in Rome. When susagainst a cold divinity. He revolted from the idea of
peefed, they generally had warning by their own spics God as the dogmatists conceived of Him, and yet worked unweariedly for humanity. We come to Tom Paine-his name was Thomas, but

that name being Christian is not yet given him by respectable people—Tom Paine, "the foul-mouthed infidel," the "ribald blasphemer," "the man of three countries, and disowned by all-English in his Deison, American in his Radicalism, French in his scoffing temper," the bugbear of the priest, the anti-Christ of the preacher. They that deny to him beliefs have never read his writingsthey that refuse to him a faith must explain his heroism as they can. The "Age of Reason," dreadful book,

"I believe in one God and no more, and I hope for The Roman Government of my time was the embodi-

man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing ustice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy."

"The world my country; to do good my religion," was this unbeliever's motto.

Can any good thing be urged for materialists like Helvetius, or atheists like Dr. Holbach! Their articles of faith were indeed few. They rose in such wrath against the Church that they struck away the last vestige of religion, leaving neither God nor Immortality. Man was them an ingenious piece of mechanism-the universe a machine. But they taught an obedience to the laws of nature, which, if fully carried out would almost make God's kingdom come on earth as it is in Heaven. Sensible men have done talking about the infidelity of Reusseau—the apostle of sentiment in reigion, the prophet of the conscience, the passionate culogist of Jesus. The sentimentalists win glory to-day by their repetitions of his thoughts on the absolute goodess of God and the large hospitality of Heaven.

When we test the falths of our unbelievers by their works, we do not find them faultless; neither do we find that they need shrink from comparison with the be-

works, we do not find them faultless; neither do we find that they need shrink from comparison with the believers. They were men like the rest of us, sharing the faults, sometimes the vices, of their times, but all had a certain nobility of soul, and some were heroes. Lord Barrington speaks of "the virtuous and serhous deists" of his time. Taylor calls Herbert of Cherburg" a man of religious mind." Sir James Melintosis describes Shaftsbury as "a man of many excelent qualities; temperate, chaste, homest, and a lover of his country." The principal traits in the character of Voltaire, "sary Jules Earlie," were benevolence, temberness to the weak, hafred of wrong and oppression." Indeed Voltaire's grand sets of heroism are well known in all who have read anything about him—his devoted effort to obtain a reversal of the sentence against the family of Jean Calas—victim at once of sangulary superstitions and brutail laws—an effort which lasted libre years, "during all which line." he declares, "I reproached myself with every sindle as if it were guilt," was only one of his self-serificing aftempts io aid the weak and oppressed. We find him paying the debts of the poor, restoring the fallen fortunes of one and another, making himself a benevolent Providence wherever he found suffering. Surely at the end he could say. "I have found suffering. Surely at the end he could say." I have found suffering the fallen fortunes of one and another, making himself a benevolent Providence wherever he found suffering. Surely at the end he could say. "I have found suffering the fallen fortunes of one and another, making himself a benevolent Providence wherever he found suffering the fallen fortunes of the Revelution by his "Common Sense." His "Crisis," written in an hour of extreme national discouragement, electrified the army, put a soul into the country, and was worth more to the failing cause of Independence than an army with banners. Afterward, when he was high in everything as I have ever been, a disinterested volunter." No privat

would now be deemed dignified, but the eminent Christians of his time more than kept him company. He was no dandy, but is danyism releaned an apostolic grace! He used souff; but is shuff-taking so much more helmous than smoking, which is said to be a clerical weakness, that it makes all the difference between the heliever and the infiel!! He lost his temper sometimes, but what amount of Orthodoxy will make it sure that a good man's temper small never full!

There were magnifecent moments in this much maligned life. It was one of them when the French Assembly met, to order the execution of Louis XVI., and Thomas Paine protested in the name of liberty against the deed. "Destroy the King," he cried, "but save the man. Strike the crown, but sare the heart." The members, in a rage, would not believe their cars. "These are not the words of Thomas Paine," resounded from every side of the Chamber. "They are my words," said the undanned man. But they cost the hero his reputation, and came near costing him his life.

Ah! we owe something to the men who have had the courage to disbelieve, and we should hold them in mind enderly. The men who bore hard manes through life, and and eath hardet name sthrough life, and a good a life all we hardet mane shrough life, and a good a life allowed ones over

derly. The men who bore hard names through life I after death had harder names piled, like stones over stly. The field was a ster death had harder names piled like stones over memories! The men who were themselves down thought! The men who lived solitary and indersood; who were driven by the Spirit the wilderness; who were called Infiberation of the believed more than their libors, and heretics because they chose full pursuit of truth in preference to the idle luxury raditional opinion; and Atheists because they rested tool starge that the vulgar could not see his outral and image-breakers because they adored the unique of the starge that the could be seen to the solitance of the starge that the starge that the could be seen to the solitance of the starge that the starge they had because they also starge that the

on a God so large that the vulgar could not see his out-line; and image-breakers begause they adorsal the un-seen spirit, and deniers of the Christ because they affirmed the Eternal Word.

We will ery with Erasmus, "Holy Socrates, pray for us." We will say with Schleiermacher, "Join me in offer-ing a lock of hair to the shade of the rejected Saint Spi-noza. Full of religion was he, and full of the Holy Ghost." And if there was a londer voice calling on us to lay tears, vows, and purposes on the graves of all faith-rul Intidels and believing Unbelievers, we would say Amen, and Amen!

So ended this masterly defense of the outcasts from the Christian world. I have tried to give you its out-lines and its spirit; but missing the earnest, eloquent clear, full tones, you miss that of which I can-not even give you a suggestion. Did I Mr. Frothingham does not melt hearts I believers, also. In the interest of Faith they doubted, At least, he upliffs and inspires them. I think, showever we may quarrel with his belief, no soul which heard him was so dead as not to be roused to loftier endeavor, and

# THE LATE ROMAN GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: If "An Old Resident of Rome" knew much of Roman political matters he would not (or could not in homesty) artempt to controvert the animadversions of THE TRIBUNE on the old Roman Government. I resided in Home from 1861 to 1865 and saw, in official and private capacity, as much as any artisan could see of the

It was simply the most atroclous in existence except that of Louis Napoleon Buomaparte. Its traditions were as old as its authority, and the system of repression and espionage quite worthy of St. Petersborg. Not to speak of vague and general complaints, I know that spies were placed at the doors of the places of Protestant worship to see if any Romans went in, and that one friend of mine, a surgeon in the French hospital, was arrested, for having waited on his wife (an English woman) and car-ried at night to the prison of the Holy Office, (the exphonic for the inquisition,) where he was menneed with severe punishment if he not only did not abstain from ourtesies to Protestantism but compel his wife to leave the Anglican Communion and enter the Roman, and he finally escaped from them by an appeal to French protection as an employé.

The brother of one of my most intimate friends v

arrested in his bed at night, carried off by officers of the Holy Office, and never heard of again, until years after, when a released prisoner came to tell the survivor that his brother had died in the prison with him, and was

buried in the earth of the dungeon.

Another of my friends, Castellani, the Jeweler, was under so severe police surveillance that for several years he had not dared walk in the street with any of his friends, and when his father died, the body was taken possession of by the police at the door of the house, the coffin surrounded by a detachment of officials, carried to the church, and the next day buried, all tokens of respect to the decased being forbidden, and all participation in the services by his friends. He and his sons were Lib

The system of terrorism was such that liberal Romans dared meet only in public, and never permitted a stranger to approach them in conversation. I never dared enter the house of a Roman friend for fear of bringing on him a domicillary visit.

Masons know very well the history of two brethren hanged and buried in the highway for no other offense than being Masons. When the lodge which meets in Rome, in spite of all, wished to send an address of condolence to the Grand Lodge at Washington, on the occaaffiliated, so great was their danger if discovered to be

I can conceive no system of torture worse than this errible esplonage, under which every patriotic Roman lay fearful of his own breath-one scarcely daring to speak to another, except in tropes and innuendoes. They suffered the penalty of crime for the wish merely to be free. Had it not been for the system of counter-espionage kept up by the Roman Committee on the Government, no Liberal could have lived in Rome. When sus-

Worse than this-worse than anything we can conceive-was the system of debauchery kept up by the priesthood. It was a proverb among the Romans that, "if one would go to a house of ill-fame he must go by day, at night the priests had all the places," and another, that " all married women were seduced by the priests." The amours and profligacy of Antonelli were as well known as those of the late Emperor of France, and no one who has lived in Rome long can be unaware that the immorality of that city (except among the obstinate Liberals who rejected all prerogatives of the Church, as such) was greater than any city in Europe, except which all revile because none read it, opens with this | Vienna and Naples, and worse in its type than that of the

happiness beyond this life. I believe the equality of ment of the spirit of the Papacy of the Middle Ages. It had its red over its subjects, as it always has done. If the world made progress outside its walls it was strong enough to repress merellessly all evidence of it within. Conservatism of granitic rigidity was its rule. In the course of my residence I made an attempt to introduce American ice in place of the dirty snow of the Albeni Hills, and formed a company which offered ice from American lakes delivered for the same price as that then paid for the snow at the pits where it was packed. The offer was urged strongly in the interest of the hospitals and public health, but was refused, as the Government held the monopolist to the condition of maintaining the people of certain villages in the "vested interest" of gathering the snow."

The only pins to be had in Rome were the old-fashioned wire-headed. An American lady, feeling the privation, proposed to import a quantity of English solid-headed pins; but was not permitted, because the trade in pins was a monopoly, and the contracts were those of a

Pros IX. is, I believe, an honest and conscientious man,

of pure and exemplary life since his devotion to the Church; but the large majority of his subordinates were bigots, without honesty or sincerity, or worse. The whole power of the Civil Government (if a regime of priests can be so called) was spent in the maintenance of the privileges and interests of the ecclesiastical system; the people were indeed the sheep, and regarded much as the quadrupeds are by their shepherds. Nothing but French bayonets kept it in existence, and the world may well be rejoiced at the end of an anomaly in modern civ-ilization. If the Pope will dwell in a loyal city, I can recommend New-York to him; for it appears to take as kindly to ecclesiastical control of the Roman type as Rome does reluctantly; and if he wants courtiers, he

may, it is safe to suppose, count on the politicians, who dare not speak a word of sympathy and congratulation for the Romans on their escape from slavery, for fear of offending the hierarchy. I remember a word which Kossuth said to me when he was in America—it seems to me prophetic and every day more ominous: "Mr. Stillman, if you do not get rid of these politicians, your country will be ruined in less than 50 years." This recurred to me on seeing that in the call for a meeting of sympathy with the Italians not one prefessed politician's name occurs (unless those of W. C.

Bryant and G. W. Cartis are counted as such). Not being a politician, and having no occasion for the suffrages of those whose love of freedom is purely egotistic, or whose sympathy with it is an election mask, I am not ashamed, like the friend of a dark cause, to give you my name (only wishing for the sake of Italy that it were heavier and better known), and remain, in strongest sympathy with your devotion to human freetom everywhere, in New-York as well as in Rome or Dublin, yours sincerely, W. J. STILLMAN, late U. S. Consul in Rome.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 6, 1871.

### WAR NOTES.

"He is a Gramont! Ah! they imitate us in everything," is the latest French met on the conduct of Prince Gortschakeff. The British Government is negotiating for

the right to manufacture Gatling guns at Eiswick. The small Gatting at Shoeburyness made 522 hits in two minutes. Up to a recent date nearly \$10,000 had been taken in admission fees to the citadel of Strasbourg, and

this amount is to be converted into a fund for the benefit Young Wolfgang, son of the poet Freiligrath, belongs to the Sanitary Corps of the Boan University. He at first offered his services as a volunteer, but was re-fused because he is an English subject.

For many years Gen. Von Moltke was in the habit of dining at the Hotel de Petersburg, whenever the habit of dining at the notes as referencing, whenever he happened to be in Berlin. Since he has been at the front, his usual place at the table d'hote has been scrupulously reserved. His chair is always decerated with a laurel wreath, and no one is allowed to occupy it; and his cover is always laid, just as if the General might at any moment step in to dinner.

A robust young girl, wounded on the plain

of St. Denis, outside Paris, was recently brought into of St. Benis, outside Paris, was recently brought into the hospital Dubois. Amputation was judged necessary. "My poor child," said the surgeon, "you see what the hankering after a few francs has brought you to," "A few francs," answered the patient, "Pd freely consent to part with another limb on the same terms." Pressed to explain, the girl admitted that she had been in the habit of taking copies of, the Sicele and the France regularly to the Prussian outposts, for which she got three red Napoleons down in ready coin.

The numbers of unwounded French prisoners in Germany up to the fall of Thionville amounted to in Germany up to the fall of Thionville amounted to 10,067 officers and 301,842 men. Prussis, including the Federal fortress of Mayence, has 3,611 officers and 217,893 men in fortresses, and 5,75 officers and 13,657 men in open towns. This includes the fortress of Mayence, which has 406 officers and 24,829 men. There are 1,207 officers and 21,224 men in the other States of the North German Bund, 1,600 officers and 10,500 men in Württemberg, 203 officers and 29,412 men in Bayaria, and 8,292 men in the South German fortress of Passadt. These returns are exclusive of 15,233 officers who are residing in France or neutral States on parole. utral States on parole.

The German losses in the engagements and Orleans are thus stated, for the first time precisely, by Herr Wickede of the Cologne Gazette, He says: "These victories have, it is true, cost many sacrifices on our side. Gen. Ven der Tann's Bavarian efficers, and nearly 2,000 men. The 17th Infantry bivision, which dashed forward at Orleans, and now again at Beaugeney, with such irresistible force, has lost, in killed and wounded, 2,000 men. The 2rd Division, the cavairy, and Frince Frederick Charles's Hanoverian Army Corps have likewise had serious losses. Alton-ther, which it has cost us to drive the French out of Orleans and reoccupy it, as at least 2,000 or 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. We have indeed, at the same time taken from the enemy 18,000 prisoners, to gans, and four good and heavily-armed gunbouts on the Laire, at Orleans, while he has had at least 7,000 or 2,000 men killed and wounded." and nearly 2,000 men. The 17th Infantes

The Archduke Albert of Austria is the latest cently published on the Austrian army he urges the reessential to the very existence of Austria. He gives statistics showing that, while Germany can bring 31 to 31 tistics showing that, while Germany can bring 3½ to 5½ per cent of its population of 28,500,000 into the field, or from 1,28,000 to 1,347,000 neno, Austria in the Spring of 1841 could only muster 911,000. Germany can bring into the field 69,000 infantry against 579,000 Austrian bayonets, 74,375 cavalry against 9,400 Austrians, and 1,794 guns against 1,248 Austrian cannons. While, moreover, Germany in time of peace kas 50,000 horses, Austria has only 27,365, so that on the outbreak of war 20,000 have to be precured. The writer proposes that the Austrian infantry should be raised to 771,000, the cavalry to 60,000, and the gams to 1,508 that the Euna line should be fortified. Ohmitz and Conorn strengthened, Pesth and the Carpathian passes fortified, and Bohemia ande more secure. The expense of these works is to be defrayed by a loan.

# A LAYMAN AS PRESIDENT OF YALE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Our oldest colleges have, until very reently, retained the discipline and studies marked out by their founders, and guarded with jealous care the maxims of the ancients rather than supplant them with the improved ideas of the age. Better days are however dawning, and with new years come new studies, a more liberal curriculum, and more practical training. Nothing in the way of college reform is now attracting public attention so much as the efforts of "Young Yale" (as the more recent Alumni style themselves) to infuse into that venerable institution some of their young blood and modern ideas; and one of their most important demands is that the College shall no longer be so exclusively under the control of clergymen. AlBoard of Congregational ministers constitute its corporation, a minister is its President, and ministers enter largely into its Faculty; and now that a new President is soon to be chosen, a majority of the candidates are occupants of pulpits. In the earlier days when learning belonged to the few, and a book was a treasure, the Church absorbed the larger portion of cultivated intelligence. But the question now comes up whether the pulpit is any longer the best place from which to choose college officers.

If two candidates are equally fitted in scholarship and celebrity, one being a divine and the other not, the old order of reasoning would say, "Elect the divine. Found your corps of instructors on a divine teacher, for the care of the soul is the highest object." This is fallacy, if the college were a school of divinity it would hold good. But where the object of an institution is to train the human intellect, to inculcate practical knowledge, and to cultivate by indirect means the mental powers, it is not logic to argue that all this must start with a provision for the good of the soul. Send a young man to a college where his instructors are all wearers of the gown, give him to understand that the Greek reader leads directly to the Greek Testament, that the Latin alphabet will give him the key to the creeds, and ten to one he will associate the idea of a task with all. If, however, the student follows the instruction of one fettered by no sucerdotal vows, one whose conclusions can be accounted for only as voluntary deductions from enlightened study, he fluds in their very existence an argument for their val curriculum, and more practical training. Nothing in the way of college reform is now attracting public atten-

Law. Yours, New-York, Jan. 3, 1871.

### THE COURTS.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST ERIE. THE RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS TO EXAMINE A COMPANY'S BOOKS.

About thirty days before the last Board of Erie Directors was elected, Franklin H. Churchill, owner of ninety shares of Eric Railway common stock, applied to Mr. Gould, President of the Company, and to Mr. Otis, Secretary, for permission to examine the transfer books. His request, he says, was refused, and he then procured an alternative mandamus directed to the Company, and to Mr. Gould and Mr. Otis, requiring them to exhibit the transfer books, or show cause to the contrary. On the return day the Company demurred to the writ as insufficient in its recitals. Mr. Gould made answer that he had not control of the books, and had not denied Mr. Churchill access to them. Mr. Otis was not served with the writ, and, therefore, he made no return. To Mr. Gould's return the relator demurred, and insisted 1. he had a right at once to proceed and argue the demurrers. The respondents claimed that they must go on the calendar like any other regularly-formed issue, and take their turn. Justice Barnard, who heard the motion, decided that the relator, having taken, in the

and take their turn. Justice Barnard, who heard the motion, decided that the relator, having taken, in the first instance, an alternative instead of a peremptory mandamus, the matter must be governed by the practice in suits, and the issues must go on the calendar.

In the December Term the case came up regularly on the calendar, and was argued before Justice Brady. An effort had in the meantime been made by the Company to amend their demurrer. The chief points argued for the Eric Railway were that no demand had been made on the controlling officers of the road, the directors, but merely on their agents, and that such demand was not enough; that the statute under which the relator made the demand was penal, and not to be strictly construed; that he should, in making his demand, have stated the object of his examination; and that the corporation was not the proper person to whom to direct the mandamus, but that it should be directed to its agents and officers.

Justice Brady has just delivered his opinion in the case against the Company and Mr. Gould. He holds, after a full discussion of the cases bearing on the practice in such suits, that where a defendant moves to quash an alternative mandamus—a motion really in the nature of a demurrer—it remains with the relator to determine whether the proceeding shall be regarded as a non-entimerated motion, and as such summarily disposed of. He holds the return of the Eric Railway to amount to such a motion, and that a "relator is permitted to discuss the return of the Eric Railway to amount to such a motion, and that a "relator is permitted to discuss the return of the six and to ask a percuptory mandamus; and while he does not put in a formal demurrer, the case is considered as embraced in the description of non-enumerated business, and is heard as such, but if a formal demurrer be interposed, it becomes enumerated business, and can be heard only at stated terms." It is optional with the relator which it shall be, unless the Court specially divicet formal pleadings to

ares of its stock, standing in his name of shares of its stock, stanning in its tame of the coolse; that an election was to be held on the 11th of October; that within 30 days of the election he made, as stock-holder, an application at the office of the Company, dur-ing the usual business hours, to Jay Gould, having con-trol of the books, as President, and Otts, having charge

examine the books of transfer, and that such access and examination were dealed.

The statute provides that the books of any incorporated company in which the transfer of stock in any such company shall be registered, and the books containing the names of the stackholders, shall, at all reasonable times during the usual hours of transacting business, be open to the examination of every stockholder of such company for 30 days previous to any election for directors, and provides that any officer having charge of such books who shall, on demand, refuse or neglect to exhibit them, shall forfeit \$250. The duty imposed on the company is plain—that the books be kept ready for the examination provided by the statute, by any stockholder demanding such an examination. The person who may be the custodian of the books has nothing to do with this right of examination. "It is enough that the stockhold-right of examination." It is enough that the stockholdbe the custodian of the books has nothing to do with this right of examination. "It is enough that the stockholder makes his demand at the proper place and during the proper hours to some officer of the company. It is not bound to seek the directors of the company. It is their duty to provide for his coming; to see to it when he comes for that purpose that no obstacles are thrown in his way, and that his right be not impeded by insisting upon any other ceremony or formula, or the proof of any other care now in the proof of any other than that required by the statute—namely, that he the person taking the demand is a stockholder.

THE FLORIDA CASE-ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL The following are the points in the written argument in this case, submitted on Saturday to Judge

Blatchford, by Assistant District-Attorney Davies No one having intervened, the cargo should be con-demned by default. The arming of the Florida with na val gun-carriages, Parrott guns and howitzers shows that she was intended for war purposes, and the steam launch which was part of her "fliments," tends to prove that she was to land treeps, arms and munitions of war at Cuba. If the evidence does not show conclusively that the Flor-If the evidence does not show concursively that the Flor-ida was to be used as an armed vessel, it does show cir-ciamstances suspicious enough to throw the burden of ex-plaining upon the claimant, and, therefore, under the shave-trade cases reported in H. Wallace, she should be condemned. If the evidence does not show the intent to use the Florida as an armed vessel, or ground to suspect that she was to be used as such, it does show that she was to be used in some capacity in the interests of the insurgent Cubans, and it is claimed that this is an offense punishable by the then section of the act referred to, with forfeiture of the vessel and everything on board in-tended for such purposes.

punishable by the then section of the act referred to, with forfelture of the vessel and everything on board intended for such purposes.

Hestilities can be committed by an armed as well as by an unarmed vessel, The intent with which the Florida was fitted out and armed is all that is to be considered to render her liable to the penalties imposed by the law, irrespective of the fact that such intent may not have been that of the owner, so long as such intent existed in the milds of any person concerned in illting out and arming her, and also irrespective of any intermediate destination or use. Darr's claim as owner of the Florida should be stricken out.

Charles Donohue, atterney for claimant, also submitted a written argument containing the following points; Neither the libel nor the law asks a condemnation or forfeiture of anything but the ship and filments for illegal purposes; no cargo or other property is proceeded against. To ask a condemnation the case on the part of the United States must prove that the Florida was intended to operase against Cuba as an offending war vessel or cruiser. All of our citizens have a perfect right to use their means in sending arms and munitions of war to the insurgent Cubans. The proof in the case shows no expedition of which the Florida was fitted out for an illegal purpose; as they have failed to do so, they cannot ask for her condemnation. While the United States may contradict Darr's statement they cannot inspeach him; he is their witness, and they must take his testimony as that of an honest witness. The same is true of Casillio. As no process has gone against the cargo, it is not before the Court.

#### EIGHT COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED BY JUDGE BENEDICT.

The question of the right of Judge Benedict to hold Court in the Southern District of New-York having been decided in his favor, he pronounced on Saturoay the following sentences upon prisoners convicted before him, last November, of dealing in counterfeit money David Brownley, fine \$1 and two years' hard labor in the

David Brownley, fine \$1 and two years' hard labor in the Queens County Peultentiary; John Brondon, fine \$1 and eight years' hard labor in same Penitentiary; Peter Me-Cuskey, the \$1 and four years' hard labor; William Morton, fine \$1 and four years; James Fitzpatrick, fine \$1 and four years; James Fitzpatrick, fine \$1 and four years; James Fitzpatrick, fine \$1 and four years; Michael Monahan, fine \$1 and five years.

William Johnson, a young man about 17, was then called to receive sentence. Several respectable citizens testified to his previous good character. The Assistant and United States District-Attorney earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the Court, and as it appeared that, in an unguarded moment, he had been led by strong temptation into crime, Judge Benedict said; "A youth like you before a tribunal of justice to receive punishment for a criminal offense is indeed a sad sight. As you are not yet hardened in sin; as you appear fully to realize the position in which you stand and to be truly penitent, I desire to save you for yourself and for the community, if I can. I shall therefore spare you the disgrace of a felon's cell and sentence you to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail. I trust you will appreciate the mercy of the Court, and show by leading an honest and industrious life that its efforts to save you were not in vain."

In the case of Col. R. B. Clarke, convicted of manufacwere not in vain."

In the case of Col. R. B. Clarke, convicted of manufac-

turing and selling counterfelt money, it was suggested to the Court that he was not in his right mind. To satisfy himself upon this point, Judge Benedict said he would, before passing sentence, appoint three physicians to inquire into Clarke's case, and report to him their views upon the subject.

quire into Clarke's case, and report to him their views upon the subject.

Sentence upon James Gardiner, convicted of passing counterfeit money, and upon Alexis Nicolas, convicted of-engraving a plate for making counterfeit 30-cent stamps, was suspended until next Saturday, to allow counsel time to introduce newly discovered testimony.

ney, Edward D. Griswold, James Keenan, Patrick Keenan, and Imogene Walton were, by default, adjudged bankrupts. Henry Heath, Charles B. Richardson, and Wildam Purly were discharged from bankruptcy last week, and voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Joseph W. Robb, Jacob Wielarski, T. Spevyr, A. Speyer, Morris Octtinger, Simon Lavy, and Michael Mayers.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Ernst Muller, a German, while intoxicated on Saturday night, beat his wife Sophia brutally on the head, with a window shade roller, in their apartment at No. 23l Bowery. He was committed, yesterday, by Jus-tice Scott to await the result of her injuries.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court. Thos. J. Barr, Police Commissioner, living at No. 31 West Thirtieth-st., yesterday charged Thomas McGuire of No. 45 West Thirrieth-st, with keeping a disorderly house. Mc-Guire was released on \$1,000 bail....John McCormack, held for stealing a cloak worth \$30 from George S. Kintner of No. 96 Spring st. . Andrus G. Cochran of No. 2. Thompson st., held on a charge of cutting Frank J. De lin in the groin with a razor.

At the Essex Market Police Court, Thomas Hyland was committed yesterday on a charge of stealing ten blankets from the cabin of the schooner Experiment. at the foot of Rivington-st., E. R. . . . William Reardon and John Dwyer, alleged to be notorious thieves, held on a charge of stealing a wolf-skin carriage robe, found in their possession by Officer Combs of the Seventh Precinct. The prisoners offered to sell the robe at a very low price, and when questioned would not teil Justice Scott where they obtained it.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Dowling committed John Green, who purcha diamond ring last Saturday, value \$1,375, at Starr & Marcus's store in John-st., and gave in payment a check for \$1,284, drawn on the Irving National Bank by A. E. Austin of No. 292 Chambers-st. Green obtained this check from James Turnbull, bookkeeper for Mr. Austin, under pretense that he wished to send it into the country, and subsequently altered it from \$25 to \$1,384. Wm. F. Warner, arrested in this city on Saturday for the alleged theft of \$4,300 worth of railroad bonds belonging to Whitney & Warner of Nashua, N. H., by whom Warner was employed as bookkeeper, was yesterday discharged, the firm refusing to make complaint. The accused is a son of the junior partner. diamond ring last Saturday, value \$1,375, at Starr & Mar-

COURT CALENDARS -THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—Tais Day.

Suparex Court—Charmers—Superinary, J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Colendar called at 17 m.

16. Lawrence agt. Cropsey.
11., Gardner agt. The Mayor.
16. Washington for Co. agt. Hall.
72. Mark agt. Cohn.
73. Lare. Buthe Fire Ins. Co.
84. Mohr agt. Felt.
91. Frobider agt. Hofman.
92. Andrews agt. Giberills
Woolen Co.
95. In re. Job n C. Rushton.
92. So, for Ref. of Joy. Delin.
93. So for Ref. of Joy. Delin.
94. Somman agt. Grimmon.
85 Pranks Court—Court—Pare L.—Brady. J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Adjourned to Mondar next.
Part II.—Vas Buthy J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Mightoned to Mondar next.
Part R.—Vas Buthy J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Mightoned to Mondar next.
Part R.—Vas Buthy J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Suparex Court—Greynial. Trans.—Suparex at 10 a. m.
Mightoned to Mondar next.
Part R.—Vas Buthy J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Mightoned to Mondar next.
Part R.—Vas Buthy J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
Mightoned to Mondar next.
Part R.—Vas Buthy J.—Opens at 10 a. m.
101. Koehler agt. Bayart.
102. Koehler agt. Bayart.
103. Lumphy agt. Char.
114. Merhant agt. Britis.
115. Summan agt. Gibnar.
116. Helm main agt. Heard.
117. Breed agt. chammings
126. (No. 2) Same agt. Same.
127. Buther agt. Rober.
128. Color agt. Summ.
129. Ligher agt. Forman.
137. Devos agt. Bandt.
138. (No. 2) Same agt. Same.
149. Lawrence agt. School.
140. Robot agt. Char.
141. Merel agt. Rober.
141. Devos agt. Bandt.
142. Breed agt. Colors.
143. Robot agt. Char.
144. Robot agt. Char.
145. Robot agt. Char.
146. Robot agt. Perel.
147. Robot agt. Char.
148. Robot agt. Sterons.
149. Lawrence agt. School.
149. Robot agt. Char.
149. Lawrence agt. School.
140. Robot agt. Perel.
141. Lawrence agt. School.
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148. Robot agt. School.
149. Robot agt. School.
149. Robot agt. Perel.
149. Robot agt. School.
149. Rob

Reed agt. Commings
Hollever agt. Refer.
ION COURT-TRIAL TRAN-PART L-McCERN, J.-Opens at 191. Starm agt. Great Western 275. Cleffin et al. agt. Rosenberg Ins. Co.

1043. Ledius agt. Novelty from 451. Alexander agt. Bleecker at. & Pulton Ferry R. R. Co.
265. Geschridt, by g'd'n., agt. Ge447. Treiern an agt. O Brien, Sheriff Am.

205. Geschecht, by Yu. 1., ag. 1. 163. Feery agt. O'Brien, Sheriff, 207. Myron agt. Thickare, R. R. 163. Feery agt. O'Brien, Sheriff, 157. Myr. 164. Seed agt. Fonnelly. 157. Seed agt. Sighters R. R. Co. 257. Geodesough Horsesher Co. 257. Green's Fire Inc. 258. 157. White et al. agt. Von Schumitt. Villaret agt. O'Brien, sheriff. Soulter, Soulte

Acc. Voiglagt Brooder et al.
40. Braum agt. Kelly.
40. Seep agt. Demulb. jr.
401. McArthur agt. Cassidy.
403. McCosker ag. Secondar.
41. McCosker ag. Secondar.
41. Consol McComplek et al.
41. Krim agt. McComplek et al.
412. Krim agt. McComplek et al.
413. McCosker ag. Secondar.
414. Krim agt. McComplek et al.
415. Demograph agt. Hears
416. Complek et al.
417. Larraway agt. Mongeroth.
418. McCosker ag. Secondar.
419. Krim agt. McComplek et al.
419. McCosker ag. Secondar.
410. Satian, Jr., et al.
412. Demograph agt. Hears
413. Demograph agt. House
414. Krim agt. Mongeroth.
415. Demograph agt. Mongeroth.
416. Complex et al.
417. Larrawayna, J.—Opens

st II a. m.
Set-Down Causes.
Set-Down Causes.

35., Confello agt, The Mayor, etc., 161. Carr agt. Carr.
204. McCennon agt. Thinkare R.
R. Co.
216. McCennon agt. Thinkare R.
216. McCennon agt. Van Pelt.
216. McCennon agt. Van Pelt.
216. McCennon, adm'r, agt. Gasser et al.
219. Powers, adm'r, agt. Hudson
R. R. R. Co.
Regular Order of General Culertal Park
N. & K. R. Co.

et al.

210. Pewers, adm'r, agt. Hudson

R. R. Ca.

Regular Order of General Culcular.

417. Isham et al. agt. Robinson.

418. Stronb agt. Jacobi.

419. Strong agt. Lesvitt.

419. Strong agt. Strong.

420. Levens agt. O'Riven.

420. Levens agt. O'Riven.

420. Strong agt. N. Y. Nat. Exception.

420. Strong agt. Rossinary and

420. Strong agt. Rossinary agt.

4706, Harrington art. Sexton. 4752. Daulel agt. Adair.

4800. The U. S. Confection Co. agt ff act Finier, september of the first Greeken.

Ann III.—Joachissen, J.—Calentar called at 11 a, m. as agt. Sector of the first firs

9. Jenu T. Vallanti, grand lar

1. John Gilleres, borglars.
2. John Fisher, borglars.
2. John Fisher, borglars.
3. George Livingston and William Burns, borglary.
4. Lasersee Mensham burglary.
5. Groupe Coole, borglary.
6. Thornas Evans, ansault and hattery.
7. Gabriel Schultheist, assault and battery.
8. Nelbe Smith, grand lareeny.
UNITAD STATES PISTERICY COURT—58 ADMILATY.—BEATCHFORD, J. Opens at 11 s.m.
120. Wm. Ives et al. sgt. Steamsting of the Harmonia.
121. H. Wincor et al. sgt. Steamsting harmonia for the Harmonia.
122. Wm. Ives et al. sgt. Steamsting harmonia.
123. H. Wincor et al. sgt. Steamsting harmonia.
124. H. Wincor et al. sgt. Steamsting harmonia.
125. Johns Buker, grand lareeny.
126. Johns Buker, grand lareeny.
127. Johns T. Vallant, grand lareeny.
128. Johns T. Vallant, grand lareeny.
129. Johns Folley, grand lareeny.
129. Johns Fully, grand lareeny.
129. Johns Fully, grand lareeny.
120. Johns Fully, grand lareeny.
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127. Johns Fully, grand lareeny.
128. Johns Fully, grand lareeny.
129. J

Minochala.

CTT COURT—BROWKLY.

Nos. 36, 24, 29, 41, 40, 54, 57, 69, 62, 63, 65, 66, 77, 62, 72, 82, 91, 103, 109, 115, 144, 149, 169, 169, 177, 168, 169, 162, 262, 236,

COURT OF APPEALS, ALGARY, Jan. 7.—The following is the day
calender for Monday, Jan. 9: Nos. 61, 62, 64, 65, 65, 69, 69, 79, 71, 73,
26, 44, 22, 75

# INTERNAL REVENUE.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK-THE COLLECTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1870.

| Months | Spirits | Tohanos | Fermented | Hanks and Liquors | Han Totals. #418,830 09 #1,717,345 72 #23,334 20 #942,634 18 #869,018 3 Dealers' and Manufacturers' Special Taxes. | Manufacturers' | Special | And | Months, Sales, | Tares, | Tares, | Special | Tares, | Sales, | Sal Totals \$819,771 10 \$439,159 10 \$875,423 13 \$40,501 97 \$65,379 to

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOLIDARITY. About fifty persons, calling themselves the

Cosmopolitan Conference, held their second weekly meeting at 3 p. m. yesterday, in a third story hall, corner of Bleecker-st. and the Bowery. In a printed circular the officers of the Conference express their views in the fol-

Bieccker-st. and the Bowery. In a printed circular the officers of the Conference express their views in the following language:

"It becomes our duty to ourselves that we tahould derise measures for festernal action, that we may not only arrest the increase of oppression, but enfranchise ourselves in the enjoyment of our natural rights and of the products of our labor. Thus far the useful classes and the advocates of justice have been estreaged from each other, and that want of unity made us the more easy prey of erafty sharpers, who plunder us of our rights, and despise us for submitting to their imposition. . . Therefore, let us lay saide our local, dominate, sectarian, and professional pride, and thereby emancipate ourselves from every species of fraud that is practiced upon the useful classes by tyramical institutions in the Old World, by erafty demagonics in the New, and a gambling system of speculation in both."

C. Osmond Ward, President of the Conference, said that its chief aim was to secure the assurance of labor to every person, and to compel an augmentation of wages, with a diminution in the time of work. With the triumph of "the principles of cooperative solidarity" it would be safe for governments to build vast minufactories, to buy great farms, and to employ all its citizens who wished to work. Speeches were also made by Ira B. Davis and Dr. Deury, both expressing profound dissatisfaction with society as at present constituted, and an implicit confidence in the immediate establishment of the millenium by the adoption of the principles of "Cooperative Solidarity."

MR. FIELD AND OCEAN TELEGRAPHS To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The reference to Mr. Field in your no-

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, Isidore Frank, Charles Frank, Louis P. Frank. Henry A. Ganett, James R. Clark, jr., Frederick A. Whit- | correct. Mr. Field has never asked for a monopoly of

the privilege of landing cables in the United States, neither does he in his proposed Pacific Cable 2sk for any exclusive privilege. He has, on the other hand, been a consistent advocate of the passage of a law general in its character. When the French Cable was proposed it was Mr. Field's desire to extend the Anglo-American Cables to the shores of the United States also, but the bill did not ask exclusive privileges. It is probably known that Mr. Field is a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce which made the report in question, and it was his own advice and wish that the report should advocate "keeping any and every telegraphic line under the Pacific or any other ocean or sea as far as possible free from any exclusive privilege or monopoly."

New Fork, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DANGEROUS EMBANKMENT.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1871.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The other night a considerable breach occurred in the embandment for the support of the tracks on Fourth-ave., above One hundred-and-einth-st. The castern tracks, for some distance, were entirely under-mined. Had a heavy rain failed, much earth and stone must have been washed out, endangering trains then due. Would not an underground railroad be safer it. New-York, Jan. 7, 1871.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

CHANGE IN RATES OF POSTAGE.

CHANGE IN RATES OF POSTAGES. September of Brieflel to India. East Indias, Chinas Japan, &c. —The present rates are: To India and Rate Indias, Chinas Japan, &c. —The present rates are: To India and Rate Indias, Indias, 22 cents, India and Sant Indias, Indias, 24 cents, Australia, 25 cents, incuspapers 10 cents each, If under 4 outcos, and book packets 20 cents per 4 outcos. Registration fee, 16 cents fine each letter.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for the German States via Brown: per the strangle Clubris, foot of Third-st., Hobeken, close at the Post-Office at 12 M. So Suppleador of Third-st., Hobeken, close at the Post-Office at 12 M. So Suppleador

Malls for both of the Modelen, close at the Proportion of the Total of the Modelen and Section 1999.

Mail. Standardy Said at 2 p. m.
Mails for Halfata, N. S., and Newfoundland, and Bermula via Halfata,
N. S., per steamship City of Linceres, from Pier No. 45 N. R., close at
the Post-Office at 7 s. m. Steamship sails at 9 s. m.

WEDNESDAY JAN. H.

WEDNESDAY JAN. H.

Linceresian and Lincerpool, per steamship

Mails for Europe via Quietatory and Literpool, per steamann room Pier No. 46 N. R., close at the Post-Office at 6:30 a. in

PASSENGERS ARRIVED,
PROM GLASGOW—Is steamslep Australia Jan. 3.—3. Villers, Chas.
D. Cardires, J. Rickins, Jane A. McRess, Georgium, G. Campbell, Wm.
E. Walline, Mrs. Willier, Carl Schwerin, Josephum Sipolog

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.

Steamships—City of Brussels, Konnely, Liverpool; The Queen, Thompson, Liverpool; Anglia, Craig Glungov; City of Mexico, Elamoro mann, Harana and Nacion Gulf Stream, McCeery, Gilvaction and Kee West; Clyde, Kennely, Guivecton via Ker West; Mississiph, Henry, New Orleans; Webssel, Bilger, New Orleans; Webssel, Bilger, New Orleans; Moxigomery, Fairwight, Savannah; San Nalvador, Nickerson, Savannah; Chonghoo, Leek and, Charleston, El Col, Kirkerson, Newbern, N. C.; Albemark, Bilacawood, Norfolk; Saraloga, Couch, Nariolk, G. B. Unpon, Roberts, Richmond; Vol. uniter, Jones, Philiselephia, Wamiutta, Piab, New Bedfort; Giacea Warden, Booton.

Shipa-William G Storer, Bryani, Levenovi, Reindeer, Weilington, Barks-Campanero, Branghiou, Rie Janeiro, Reindeer, Weilington, Barksandeer, T. W. Weilden, Coloon, Havena, H. D. Stover, Pierce Mattanas, Elica White, Maloney, Clearington, Brys. Barty, Brown, Cardenas, Shamon, Ray, Cardenas, Pierc, Bryanel, Genos ris Cherisston, Chimberson, Connell, Matanas, Schra-Glenry Parker, Beer, Denormy, S. C. Nores, Lee, Canary Islande, Florence Niay, Coombs, New Orecans, John Louthal, Martis, Charleston, Mary Louise, Ginzaldi, Washington, N. C. Mary, J. Ressell, Smite, Northis, Leesia John, Songer, Norwaky, Annie Marika, Helanghelin, St. John, N. B.; Kachen, Wrenn, St. John, N. B.; American Eagle, Sins, Wilmington, S. C. (1), C. Acker, Med, Sunntell, Stropa-Lexington, Freman, New Haven, Chroline, Rass, New Haven, Aprillering

ARRIVED.

Steamship Eria. Brugg, Levergood Dec. 21, and Queenstown 22d, using page. Steamship Rin. Bragg. Levery and Dec. 21, and Queenstown 220, as and pass.

Ship Presents. Harfold, Liverpool Nov. 7, unise, to order.
Baris Carlino. — Shir-line all days, Indise.
Brig G. W. Morre, Mirra, St. Johns, N. P., 20 days, fish and sell.
Brig Branch, Card, Maisga 22 days, front.
Brig Bodie Hearman, Peraline Pertaun Pistite. 20 days, logwood.
Brig Ida, Johannen, Rio Jameirre, 60 days, colles.
Schr. W. H. Bathold, Hamield, Saip Harbor, N. S., 20 days, lashe,
Schr. W. H. Bathold, Hamield, Saip Harbor, N. S., 20 days, lashe,
Schr. Mary Belle, Hubbard, Bathones days, grain.

Kate Gallugher, Roschport.

Kate Gallugher, Roschport.

Prack Randolph, Somersed.
Joseph Lindy, Paitheyen.

New Regulus, New-Haven.

Saray B. Ribort, New-Haven.

Saray B. Ribort, New-Haven.

Surge, Providence.

K. Bensely, Alexander.

K. W. Bessely, Alexander.

K. W. Bessely, Alexander.

K. W. Bessely, Alexander.

K. W. Bessely, Alexander.

B. Markele, New-Hatton, p. Providence, p. Providence, p. Burrion, Stamford, sites, Thoraxion, at lavia, Eurabethport, Lane, Elizabethport, calciume, New-Haven, pre A. Wescott, Greenwich, r. Elizabethy-rt.

Mars A. Wescett, Gr. A. Brown, Bridgeport ARRIVED ..... Sunday, Jan. 8.
Steamship Denmark, Address, Liverpool Ben. 12, via Queenstown 24 Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleson Jun, 5, miles, and pres. Steamship George Cromwill, Clipp, New-Orleans, Jun, 1, udas, and Steemship Western Metropolis, Crowell, New-Orleans Jan. 1. miss.

nd Jass. D. Antrella, Holderrick, Glasjow Dec. 74, index and pass. Steamalist Acadinet, Hector, New Heddock, miles, and pass. Bara Bollmant, Sprague, Heyana 10 days, sugar. Bara Billinas, open of Barasa Cons. Saglic D.

Steamshipt—Anglia, Glasgowi City of Brancis, Liverpool, The
Frince, St. Louiz, New Orleans, Misslangii, New Orleans, Fortage
Factor, San Safendor, Sevannoh, Mentgemeny arthmosh i complete,
Bariestov, San Safendo, Sevannoh, Mentgemeny arthmosh i complete,
Bariestov, San Safendo, Mentgemeny arthmosh i complete,
Bariestov, San Safendo, Melanoni, Albertario, Edward Carlos and General
Lipton.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
DOMESTIC PORTS.
Garden Beach, Calcutte; brig Alve, BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Arrivet, stip Garten Boach, Calcutta; brig Alvs, Toglie Islands; schr. A. M. Blas, Jonnies. FORTIES MOSROS, Jan. 7.—Arrived, bark Scraphina, from Roy, with

POREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The Curari storming Bassis, Copt. Lett. from
New York Lee. 21, for Liverpool, nearbel at this part at 7:30 a. m. inlay and presented.

lay and proceeded.

# Situations Wanted -- Lemales.

FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS sup-GOOD GERMAN Female SERVANTS at Mrs.

THE YOUNG LADIES' BRANCH of the LA-WANTED-A SITUATION by a competent terman Girl for general housework, or as cook, wester, and is willing and ablicing; best of city received. Call at 330 extrance or black. 523 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST.-A respect-

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